NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1871.

Vol. XXXI....No. 9,415.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE PROLONGATION OF M. THIERS'S TERM POST-PONED—THE ORLEANS PRINCES ADMITTED TO SEATS IN THE ASSEMBLY—AEREST OF GEN. ROSSEL AND M. COURBET—COUNT DE CHAM-BORD REPORTED TO BE IN BOULDUGNE. LONDON. Thursday, June 8, 1871.

In the National Assembly to-day a motion for the prelongation of M. Thiers's term of office as Chief Executive of France was postponed until after the completion of the supplementary election to the Assembly. In the Assembly, to-day, the debate on the removal of the political disabilities of the Orleans Princes, adjourned from Monday, was resumed. The Committee reported in favor of abolishing the law of proscription, when President Thiers rose and said he had opposed the abrogation of the law, because he believed action would be dangerous. He only assented to the views of the Committee on engaging not to sit in the Assembly, and not to enter into any intrigue against the Republic. The safety of the Republic had been confided to him, and he should not betray the trust. The Assembly then voted to abrogate the law of proscription, by 484 Yeas to 103 Nays, and proceeded to declare valid the elections of the Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville to seals in the Assembly, by a vote of 448 to 113.

Commune have been arrested in Paris. The court-martial for the trial of insurgents has not yet convened. The Official Journal ascribes the insurrection to the congregation by Napoleon of 500,000 workmen in Paris. It is rumored that the Count de Chambord has arrived

at Boulogne. Jules Mirés, the celebrated French banker,

RUSSIA.

THE ENTENTE CORDIALE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKLY.

LONDON, Thursday, June 8, 1871. The St. Petersburg Journal recites the formal presentation to the Czar of the Imperial Order of Osmanli instituted by the present Sultan in 1861. The presentation was made by the Turkish Embassador. The speeches made upon the occasion, and the comments of the Journal upon the ceremony, fully confirm the general belief that the relations of the two countries are

RUSSIAN SCHEMES IN CENTRAL ASIA. St. Petersburg, Jane 7 .- The report that the Russian campaign against Khiva has been success fully terminated is confirmed.

It was only three weeks ago that a brief dispatch from St. Petersburg announced to the rest of Europe that it was feared in Central Asia that Russia was making preparations for a campaign against Khiva, in Turkistan These preparations had, in reality, been making for over a year, and so well had the chances been calenlated by the aggressors, that hostilities scarcely began before they were fluished; to-day the intelligence is received that the campaign has terminated in the success of the Russians. This result it was by no means difficult to foresee. Afghanistan, the most powerful country interested in preventing the consummation of the Russian schemes of aggrandizement in Central Asia, was weakened by internal dissensions. FJakub Khan, son of the ruler of the country, Schir All Khan, had rebelled against his father and laid siege to Herat, the most important place on the frontier. English dispatches from Calcutta affected to regard this rebellion with indifference, yet it was not merely for the possession of Herat, but to eject has assembled about him a body of men who despise all friendly relations with the English, is also on the best of terms with the Shah of Persia, and both were involun tarily obliged to prevent a diversion in favor of Khiva from the south-west-a matter of considerable importance to the Russians, as otherwise the various tribes of

Nor had the invaders much to fear from the various Khanates of Turkistan itself. In the extreme East the Russians had fomented an insurrection under Jakub man who is entirely under the influence of Russia. Bokhara attempted resistance to the invasion, but the Khan has been obliged to give up half of his country, and has been burdened by war contributions to Russia, and it is easy to imagine that his resistance was so weak that it caused no serious apprehensions. Russin was able to attack Khiva on three sides, while the Khanate was comparatively isolated. One expedition proceeded from Orenburg via Usturia to the north Krasnowodsk, on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, an entirely new route. Resides, a third route was open to them from the east from Bokhara, either along the Oxus River or vin Dschizak. No details whatever are furnished of the military

operations, or of the conditions of peace, but the Eastians probably proceeded directly to the City of Khiva, and were satisfied with little less than absolute subjection, thus obtaining possession of a country having area of 180,000 square miles of desert, excepting an of the entire area. The Russians, however, had a deeper purpose than the mere acquisition of this uncultivated territory, as will readily be seen from the fact that nothing but Afghanistan now separates them from India. At no distant day England will be obliged seriously to devise plans for preventing a formidable rival from competing with her for the wealth

GREAT BRITAIN.

A GOVERNMENT MAJORITY ON THE ARMY BILL. LONDON, Thursday, June 8, 1871. The House of Commons to-night engaged in a long debate on the Army Regulation bill. Mr. Cardwell defended the clause abolishing the sale of Military Commissions. An incidental vote, while it did not de cide the question of abolition, showed the Government

GERMANY.

had a majority of 177 votes.

THE CZAR AT BERLIN. BERLIN, Thursday, June 8, 1871 The Emperor Alexander of Russia and his son Alexie, with a brilliant stuff, have arrived in Berlin. They were received at the railroad station by the Empero

TURKEY. ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION RAGING IN CON-STANTINOPLE-TWO HUNDRED HOUSES IN

LONDON, Thursday, June 8, 1871. A dispatch from Constantinople, dated yes terday, says fires broke out that morning simultan in four places, and at one time 200 houses were in flames. Fortunately the wind was light, and there was a pros pect of getting the conflagration under control. The damage done then was very heavy. The fires are sup-

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

posed to be the work of incendiaries.

THE BOYACA INSURRECTION QUELLED. Kingston, Jam., June 8.—Dispatches from Aspinwall of the eth state that another engagement had taken place at Tilpa, State of Boyaca, between the Goverame at troops and the insurgents, in which the former were victorious, driving the latter on all sides, and in-flicting great slaughter. The Government troops num-bered 1,600 and the insurgents sa. The insurgents have been disbanded, and the Government porty is again se-cure in power.

MEXICO:

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE TERUANTEPEC CANAL. CITY OF MEXICO, May 30.-Minister Nelson in an official communication to the Mexican Government says, under date of the 1st uit., that he had reocived a communication from Capt. R. W. Shufeldt, dated at Minatitian, April 19, containing the gratifying intelligence that a practicable surface causi route had been discovered across the Isthmus of Tchuantepec, by the surveying expedition under his command. This route begins at the month of Goatzacoalcos River on the borth, passes through Tarifa at the summit, and terusinates probably at Salima Cruz on the Pacific. The causal will be about 110 miles long, exclusive of rivers and lagoons utilized, and will remaine a feeder of 30 sales in length. The water will be taken from the Kio Corte at a point where an abundant supply can be obtained at the proper elevation. Capt. Shufeldt thanks

the Mexican Government for its assistance, and speak favorably of the zeal and ability of the Mexican Com-mission which acted with him.

THE NEW DOMINION.

WAR SHIPS DETAILED TO PROTECT THE FISH-ERIES.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 8.-The following ships-of-war have been detailed by Admiral Fanshaw for the protection of the fisheries of British America: Donal and Lapwing, Newfoundland Coast; Fly, Bay of Fundy; Philomel, east coast of Cape Breton; Nlobe and Minstrel, west coast of Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island; Raccoou and Cherub, Gulf coasts of New-Branswick and Quebec. Canadian cruisers will also traverse these and other waters of the Provinces all Summer.

A gentleman at present in this city, whose official position has given him the opportunity for exact knowledge of the present condition of Liberia, has furnished the data, chiefly in the form of recent corre-

piled:
Two years ago the Government of Liberia had trouble with Manna, a noted chief on the coast of Liberia. A force of soldiers was sent against him, but they failed to accomplish anthing. Letters just received from Liberia announce that 60 troops were draited last March, and, under instructions from President Roye, the attempt to chastise the chief was renewed. After a month's work, they returned to Monrovia, having destroyed several native towns, driven Manna into the interior, and killed several hundred of his subjects. Four Liberians were killed and 30 wounded. As Manna is in treaty negotiations with the British Government, and considerable British merchandise was destroyed together with the towns, there is danger that complications may arise in the relations between the Liberian and British Governments. Upon the adoption of the Liberian Constitution the Presidential term of office was limited to two years, but at the last Presidential election an amendment was proposed by tween the Laberian and British Governments. Copo a the adoption of the Liberian Constitution the Presidential term of office was limited to two years, but at the last Presidential election an amendment was proposed by which the term was to be doubled. Neither candidate, however, interested himself in the amendment, and the result was that the vote cast for it was merely nominal. President Roye, the successful candidate present incumbent, took charge of the ballots for and against the amendment and declared himself elected for four years. The Legislature denied his right to count the votes, alleging that it was a legislative function which he had usinged: and on the 2d of last month an election was held for a President to enter upon the duties of his office in next December, despite the protest of President Roye, who claimed that his term would not expire until 1873. The opposition, however, were successful, their candidate, ex-President J. J. Roberts, receiving an almost unanimous vote. Both Roye and Bobetts insist upon being President, and there is every danger of a conflict. The people are in rebellion against the Administration. Prominent men declare that Liberian independence was declared 25 years too soon, as the bulk of the people do not know how to apprechate their independence. The question of color has been raised by H. W. Dennis, agest of the American Colonization Society, Dr. McGill, President-elect Roberts, and other mulattos, who do not like to see a full-blooded negro at the head of the Government. At the village of Arthington, on the St. Paul's River, 25 miles from Mourovia, there is a Sabbath-school of about 50 papils who are all Americans, and appear to be satisfied with their home in Africa. They are very industrious, and very anxious to learn to read and write, but there is no daily school as the money of the Government as a depreciated that they are not able to pay a teacher. All the available funds are employed in awing large salaries to indolent officials. Educational facilities are sadly the available funds are employed in paying large sala to indolent officials. Educational facilities are so wanting all over the country. The coffee crop this v is inusually large. Prof. Edward W. Blyden of Lib College, has resigned his position, and is now trave in Europe for the beneat of his health. d is now traveling

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

Baltimore, June 8 .- In the International Typographical Union, this morning, the Committee on Subordinate Unions reported in favor of the workingadopted, recommending that the subordinate Unions pay the funeral expenses of members in good standing The Committee of Fast Type-setting made a report, giving to George Arensberg of Philadelphia the first prize; W. A. Edwards of Norfolk the second, and James A. Butler of Little Rock, Ark., the third. Miss Moore of New-York offered a resolution that the International Union recommend that the subordinate Unions receive, so far as practicable, Union girls in offices on an equality with men. The resolution was adopted. Adjourned till to-

RABBINICAL CONFERENCE.

CINCINNATI, June 8.-In the Rabbinical Conference to-day Dr. Lillienthal, appointed at the New York Conference to effect a reconciliation between the members of the Conference that met in Philadelphia in 1869, and the present Conference, reported that he had not accomplished the desired object. A proposition

not accomplished the dealred object. A proposition recommending the exchange of pulpits to promote fraternal feeling, was received with great favor.

The Conference will close to morrow morning. The meeting has been one of the most important yet held, and its results may be summed up as follows: Twenty-three congregations are represented; a minon has been effected; a modern prayer-book is to be furnished, in which all aliasion to the return of the Jews to Jerusalem and deas of sacrifices and a personal Messiah are to be aminted; the service to be largely in the vernacular instead of the Hebrew language; as Rabbinical Scainary or ministers to be catablished; reforms in congregations

THE COLORED LABORERS' STRIKE.

Washington, June 8 .- The contractors resumed work to-day in various parts of Washington. No interference with the laborers was attempted by the strikers. A strong police force has been held in reserve near where the work is progressing. The conl-heavers at the consolidation wharves in Georgetown, resumed work under the protection of the police. All is quiet in

CLEVELAND, June 8.-A brakeman named Jones fell under a freight train on the Lake Shore road this morning, and had both legs cut off and his body badly mangled. Hearing a passenger train approaching, and fearing that it would run over him also, the wounded man stabbed blusself in 22 places, in the breast and left arm. with a pocket knife. He was seen, however, by the engineer of the passenger train, who stopped it, and the

THE NEW-ORLEANS FLOODS

New-Orleans, June 8 .- The water on Claicorne-st. at the canal has fallen a foot. Twelve steam fire-engines will commence throwing out the water to-morrow, and if no further rains occur the city will be relieved of the overflow in a few days.

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

Carlotta Patti arrived at Kingston, Jam., yes-Gov. Randolph and wife of New-Jersey, accom-

J. Franklin Bates of Boston has been premoted Chief of the Division of bane in the office of the Controller of reacy, vice L. M. Price resigned.

Lylan J. Fullerton, of the firm of Ferguson, too & Co. of St. Louis, died on Wellershy, from the effects of an use of hydrate of chloral, taken to relieve pain. Senator Harlan left Washington last evening ss. Mrs. Harlan is detained in Washington by Indisposition, and aughter, Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, will remain with her for some

... At the General Synod of the Reformed Church in Albury, the Rev. William J. R. Taylor of Newark, N. J., was ed President; the Rev. John McClettan Holmes of Hudson, N. Y., asor, and the Rev. M. L. Burger and Cornelius Brett, Secretaries

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

... The accounts from the diamond fields at the Cape of Good Hope are still encouraging. ... Express trains were running yesterday with-

.The U. S. steamer Resaca has returned to Pan-

.The funeral of the five young men who were d at North Andoter, Mass., on Toeslay, took place yesterday as in the tillage was entirely suspended.

.The Indians of Trinidad are engaged in religfestivities similar to those of the Hirdaos. A portion of the cere-is for the devotees to walk through are. Immense crowds witness The Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y., in-

laries, who had been found guilty, were sentenced yesterdar, Wille Boor to 14 years, and G. Loper and Wm. Young to five years each og Sleg Prison.

, and shows a better result than was generally anticipated. There is some wheat gathered in the most inflavorable localifies, and there is over an average half crop in the entire State.

At the session of the Photographers' Convenience of the P

on, in Philadelphin, yesterday, the President stated that Prof us the first person who took a photographic pleture on the A onlinent, and that the camera which he then used is still in criste The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Com-se bees placed in backreptcy. The petition was made by W. A. se, an Alabama creditor, whose close a short \$15.000. Cil. in and Join F. Bradies are appointed temperary canonicars, pend-election of an assignet by the creditors.

.The Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Can-

WASHINGTON.

THE OUTRAGES ON AMERICANS IN CUBA-THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE-A NEW WAY OF DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT-GEN. SPIN-NER RECOVERING HIS HEALTH.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 8, 1871. The American owners of estates in Cuba are still complaining that, through the efforts of the agents of Spain in this city and elsewhere, their claims are constantly misrepresented. The question at issue between them and the Captain-General, they say, is not one of damages at all, but whether they shall be allowed to regain immediate possession of their property 15 months after the Home Government has ordered its release, or wait until the authorities in the island have sold one or two more valuable crops, and obtained the meney for them. These men expect to go before the Commission with their claims for damages already done. The crops on some of the larger estates have been sold for from \$200,000 to \$300,000. But what they most complain of is, that while the Home Government has ordered the restoration of pediment in the way of the execution of the order. The statement that many of these estates have been released is true, but this has not been done until the owners have been forced to pay large sums of money, and those who own the estates still held, claim that they have a right to recover them without further loss. What these claim Spain that her orders have not been executed, and per emptorily demand that she cause them to be obeyed at

The Committee appointed by the President, under th recent act of Congress to make inquiries and suggest a system of improvement in the civil service of the Goverument, has been assigned apartments in the Interior Department. The first meeting will be held on the 20th inst. Col. Cox of the Interior Department, Mr. Elliott of the Treasury, and Mr. Blackford of the Post-Office Department, have accepted their appointments on the Committee. It is not yet known outside of the State Department whether George William Curtis, ex-Senator Cattell of New-Jersey, and Joseph Medill of Chicago, have accepted or not. It is understood that Mr. Curtis will be President of the Commission, and Mr. Elliott or

Another way of cheating the Government has just been discovered, and reported to Secretary Boutwell. Some importers, who buylgoods of foreign manufacturers, are in the habit of directing their involces to be made out so as to represent that a discount of 5 per cent has been allowed, and a commission of 23 per cent paid. The effect of this is to deduct 25 per cent from the actual cost of the goods, and reduce the amount of the duty in the same ratio.

Gen. Spinner writes from London to Mr. Graves, Chief Clerk of the Treasurer's office, that he is recovering his health, and will shortly return to America. Secretary Delano writes to his Chief Clerk that he will probably go from the South to his home in Ohio, and will not return Olioans in Washington will go to Columbus to attend the State Convention to be held there on the 21st inst. Mr. L. M. Price, Chief Clerk of the Division of Issues in the office of the Controller of the Currency, has resigned.

Col. McMichael, Solleitor of the Internal Revenue

Inread, will so far complete, to-merrow, the examina mence acting on Saturday on each case as it comes into the office. The order in which decisions of this kind will hereafter be given will be as fellows: Letters received on any day from the District-Attorney inclosing papers, &c., will on the following day be submitted to cierks, who will prepare briefs, and on the third day laid before the Solicitor for his examination, so that on the fourth or fifth day after the cases are reported to the Bureau, the decisions will have been mailed to the District-Attorneys. That this prompt manner of dealing with these cases will be beneficial to the public service will be more fully understood when it is known that, heretofore, the papers in compromis cases have generally remained in the Revenue Bureau from two months to two years before they have been acted on, while in the mean time the Commissioner has been flooded with letters of inquiry from persons inthere have been such delays. The average number of compromise cases presented is about 90 a month. Col. McMichael will on Saturday have acted on about 300 since May 1. Several railroad cases, in which questions have arisen relative to the abatement and refunding of

taxes, will be disposed of next week.

Trifteen million dollars worth of the new Internal Revenne stamps will soon be issued. Several of the bonds missed from the Printing Eureau, while under the supervision of Mr. Edward Clark, have

been presented for payment.

The notes are printed on Government paper fiber, with the water mark "U.S." with a tint, on which is printed the words "Gold" and "One hundred." The certifieate is embellished with a pertrait of Thomas H. Benton, cate is embellished with a portrait of Thomas H. Benton, and the counter is a double disc of little work with the number "100" in open face figures. In the right and left hand upper corners is the letter "C." The red seal occupies the center of the note.

The President has made the following appointments: Hiram W. Parker, Register of the Land Office at Beatrice, Nobraska; Henry M. Lewis, Collector, and Henry H.seden, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the 11d and 111d Districts of Wisconsin, consolidated, and now known as the 11d District.

The Ku-Kiux Investigating Committee, to-day, exam The Ku-Kiux Investigating Committee, to-day, examined Gen. Excleston of Messissippi, and Messrs. Mason of South Carolina and Cherry of Alabama, in relation to the past and present condition of affairs in their respective States. Ex-Gov. Parsons of Alabama, who was to have been examined to-day, has not arrived here yet. The Secretary of War has issued an order directing that all United States are all see excepted from the provisions of the general order of March 12, isso, by which Gen. Sherman took command of the army, and wherein he directed the Generals commanding military departments, in addition to the duties required of them, to give their special attention to the economical administration of all branches of the service within their commands, whether of the line or staff; and to this end directed them to exercise supervision and command of every part

supplies.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a letter from the Superintendent for Montana Territory, transmitting a report relative to certain Indians (Santee, Vancton and other Sioux) who have recently come to the Milk River Agency in Montana, and expressed their desire for peace, and proposed to stay in that part of the country. These Indians have for several years ranged over the country in Dakota and Montana north of the Milksouri River and into the British Possessions, and have been notorious for their depredations and for their hestility to the whites. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs thinks it would be well for all concerned if they could be induced to rejoin the tribes to which they originally belonged, who are now located in various Sloux reservations in Dakota, but at present this is impracticable, as they do not desire it. The country in which they express a wish to stay belongs to the Gros Ventres, Assinthoines, and the Indian Burean deems it a matter for consideration whether it would be proper to comply with their wishes in this particular, and also to accede to their demand to be placed on a footing with the Assinabolnes, in respect of receiving assistance from the Government. It seems questionable whether they will long adhere to their good purposes, although they may be treated well, and permitted to remain in the Milk River country, as the spirit manifested by many of them indicates a disposition for evil, which, unless under some strong restraint, would probably lead them to renew their depredations. In view of these considerations, it is suggested that the matter be brought to the notice of the War Department, so that such surveillance may be had over their movements, and such measures adopted to prevent hostilities, as may be deemed proper. ppnes. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a let-

Washington, June 8.-In view of the fact having come to the knowledge of the Secretary of the Treasury that certain customs officers have been collecting double fees for granting marine documents to vessels, he has written a lefter in relation to that subject, in which he establishes the following schedule of fees in

Registered vessel-For certificate of registry, 22; registry tone, cents; total, \$2.25.
Estrolled and licensed vessel over 100 tuns -Certificate of enrollment, 50 cents; [brease, \$1; total, \$1.50.
Estrolled and licensed vessels ander 100 tuns-Certificate of enrollment, 50 cents illecase, 30 cents total, \$1.
Licensed vessel under 20 tuns-License, 25 cents.
Indovernment of charge of master-Licensia vessel's register, \$1.
Estrolled vessel-Indovsing certificate of curoliment, 30 cents; indovsing because, 20 cents total, 50 cents.
Licensed vessel-Indovsing vessel, 20 cents.
The instructions apply in all cases arising elsewhere than on the Lakes.

AN ODOROUS COMPARISON. Ben. Perley Poors, in Boston Journ

The relations between the honest gentlemen Ongress and the honest gentlemen on "Newspaper w" are of a most agreeable character. The best men the Senate and in the House willingly adopt the assert of Macaulay in his essay on Hallam's Constitutional story; "The gallery in which the reporters at has been a Fourth Estate of the realm. The publication of debates a practice which seemed to the most liberal

statesman of the old school full of danger to the great safeguards of public liberty, is now regarded by many persons as a safeguard, tantameunt, and more than tantamount, to all the rest together." We have at Washington some "statesmen of the old school" who still cling to their "privilege" as the missionary on his way to the Saudwich Islands Isshed himself to the anchor during a storm thinking that he could thereby insure his safely. But they will in time see how fruitless are their attempts to compel correspondents to violate professional obligations by the application of the thumb-screws of privilege. In short, Parliamentary privilege, like a great many other old fogy British ideas, has not stood the transplantation process, and has witted. The sooner Congress repudiates it, even at a sacrifice of "personal dignity," the better, and next Winter the attempt will be made.

be made.

It is a curious fact, which I must state here, that, while during my quarter of a century of service as a Washington correspondent I have seen eight of my professional associates brought before the bar of one or the other House of Congress, at different times, for having violated the "privilege" of that angust body, no one has either dishonorably revealed his professional secrets or has been convicted of having in any way acted dishonorably. Yet, during that space of time, Congression have been convicted by the courts, or expelled, or have resigned to avoid expulsion, for murder, or bribery, or treason, or corruption, or assault and battery, or other violations of the statutes (not the vague lex non scripta of privilege); and now Bowen of South Carolina has been convicted of bigamy while he was a M. C., not long acc. Is not the baiance in favor of the often-abused Washington correspondents!

PLEASURE DAYS AT WEST POINT.

THE PRESIDENT ENJOYING HIMSELF-A GRAND REVIEW-ARRIVAL OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR-CADET GRANT'S PROFICIENCY AS A STUDENT.

WEST POINT, June 8.-Even pleasure here eems to assume a languor and monotony, not wholly out of keeping with the prim observances of the place There is nothing now lacking to make the place in every way attractive to travelers for pleasure—"For all Etruria's noblest are round the fatal place"—the head and front of the nation, the Minister of War, eminent minister, and professors and a perfect galaxy of the names that delight the soldier's heart to hear. Sunning themselves in the sunshine of the great lights, come troops of belles and demure mammas, wisely thoughtful of that first maxim of war, "always do just what your enemy don't want you to." The gayeties of Saratoga and Newport are combined here in the I magnificent drives and the delightful water views. During the whole of the sunny days, innumerable carriages, filled with curious visitors, defile in continual succession before the shady balcony of the West Point House. The President evidently enjoys the place, and, sitting during a greater part of the day on the verauda, unconsciously attracts this cavalcade of the curious. It must be an unspeakable comfort to him to find one spot in which his life is not rendered a burden by pestering place-worshipers. Here notwithstanding his reputation to the contrary, he is not in the remotest way reticent. Filled with good humor, and unmistakably relishing this annual revisitation of his boyish miseries and mysteries, he turns an ear of ourteous attention, and seems anything but a silent

To-day the brazen monsters that frown from the extreme battlements found need for their loudest uproar. Rather unexpectedly, the Secretary of War, Gen. Belknap, came to join his chief, and the usual salute shook the hills, announcing his arrival. Gen. Grant had desired the diplomas to be awarded by the General of the Army, as it seems is the appropriate custom, but Gen. Sherman, off on the plains, could not be transported hither in time for the occasion. Lieutenant-General Sheridan, as next in rank, was also out of the question, and the grave and grim Major-Gen. Meade will, if he obeys the summons, se called on to give the class their "sheepskins." why the President does not make the awards himself is not known, further than that he proposes leaving on Monday, and the diplomas will not be conferred until

The rain of yesterday delayed great deeds, whereo all minds and hearts were set, but the brilliant sunshine of this morning restored confidence, and an order from the Adjutant's office informed all whom it concerned that a grand battalion review, in honor of Gen. Grant, or the President, rather, would be given on the campus at 5 in the afternoon. The order did concern a great many more than the amiable Adjutant bargained for, and bright eyes beamed benignantly at the prospect of such a "sweet boon." The uttered and unuttered melody here is just now, "J'aime le Militaire," which the unmusical bluntness of the cadets renders into, "I love the Millinery," sung

The long-drawn agony of examination still continues and the cadets come to the tiresome work with unflagof the institution have no cause to distrust the judgment oassed on their four years' work, if this is any augury of the rest. Certainly, more thorough examinations, as they go, could not be expected of students required to master mental details of sciences so complicated as those that contrive to form the Art of War. In Ordnance and Gunnery, Cadet Grant came on the rostrum to-day again, and acquitted himself with the same excellent good sense and intelligence that have marked his recitations hitherto. He is by no means the foremost lad in the class, but he is not far from the front, if his public examination and evident excellent parts are taken as the ground-work to judge from. Describing the by no means novel principles acting toward the destruction of guns in active service, he traversed the seientific points involved with succinctness and precision, and won, as he has in all his efforts, warm commendation. This is the result of being well abused. Had the lad never been pushed out conspicuby his peculiar position, none would been specially moved to comment him. His classmates speak-well of him, and bear testi-mony to his modesty and self-restraint. He avows his purpose of entering Col. Mackenzie's 5th Cavalry, stationed in Texas, and thereby gives evidence that the "golden spoon" will not keep him in the easy lap of inolence when he shall be freed from the rigors of the

Academy. A scene as of a grand jubilee befell, when the time for parade and the grand review came about. I have before feebly attempted to give a picture of this wonderful corps in the action of review and parade. Two hundred lads trained to the minutest nicety of time and motion, moving like clock-work over an incomparable green sward, level as a billiard-table, and the whole group so cunningly aligned that no idifference can be detected in their hight, and no discrepancy in the step, or the sway and swing of the body-the picture is beyond description, and I am told that military men of the highest rank from other countries admit that there is no other such practical corps in the world. Such amusement as this fills up a good share of the time, while in the shaded squares, [countless equipages are packed with the bravest decked of all the ladies in the land, to give appropriate setting to the animated seene. Even Nilsson lends her illustrious presence, and, as usual, shares the lion's place with the and, as usual, shares the lion's place modest gentleman who diffidently holds him-self in the background. The vivacious movements grow languid, the grand play play out, and the light of life and beauty vanish from the brilliant scene. Then a scene as of a Derby day comes on with a grand rush-locking and clashing of wheels, impelite undertones, a deafening roar of guns, chaos, and the pageant has passed away. Still the mass of the crowd is not satiated, and as the daylight dies, the groves full with whispering swains and impressionable triflers. To-morrow will end the formal examination, and by Tuesday next the standing of the graduates will have been ascertained and published to the expectant friends of the incipient warriors.

EXAMINING ARMS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD. The Commissioners appointed by Gov. Hoffman to examine and report upon the various breech-loading small arms in the market met again yesterday at the Arsenal on Seventh-ave. The full list of arms thus far presented for inspection is as follows:

far presented for inspection is as follows:

Er Gen. B. S. Roberts, the Roberts gun; Col. Prince, the Van Choate-Brown; Pred. Wohlgemath, the patent Wohlgemath (in two stries); E. F. Josiya, the Joshya-Tomes; Col. W. C. Squire, the Ecologian; Gen. S. D. Greene, the Greene; R. H. Strahm, the Albrer; M. F. Benton, the Posbody; Schotte & Pillet, the Coursy; George W. Greeze, the Braitelow-Green; D. A. Morris, the Williamson gun; C. L. Perkins, the Berdan and the "Slambang;" H. D. Johnson, the Needham; Ell Williams, the Williamson gun; C. L. Perkins, the Broughton.

Johnson, the Needham; Ell Williams, the Williamson, Marcia & Hulbert, the Kentscky rife; W. M. Clark, the Broughton.

During the recent session of the State Legislature bill passed the Lower House, appropriating \$350,000 for the purchase of Allen breech-loading rifles for the National Guard. When the fact that a particular arm was named in the bill reached the Governor's knowledge, he indicated his disapproval of the palpable job in terms so decided that the designation of the lob was stricken out, and at the instance of the Adjutant-General the amount appropriated was reduced to \$250,000. The labors of the Board, which are now amananded till Wadnesday of next

week, have thus far been limited to a reception of the arms, each representative having such an audience as he desired for purposes of explanation and exhibition. At present it is not understood what will be the plan of precedure in its details. Many of the guns are new, and have not been subjected to a firing test, while others have been passed upon by efficial boards, and in some cases been largely used in actual service. The number of distinct competitors is much less than in the case of the State Board which met in the Fall of 1867, when more than 39 guns were entered.

The Remington has been already adopted by the 7th, 71st, 13th, and 9th Regiments N. G. S. N. Y., conditional, however, upon the action of the State military officials.

THE INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY OF NEW-JERSEY.

AN ERIE DEFEAT-RAILROADS NOT BEYOND THE LAW. TRENTON, June 8 .- The opinion of the Su-

ereme Court in the Paterson Eric case was delivered to-day, and was pointedly against Erie. It shows that the Supreme Court of New-Jersey is still the steadfast guardian and hope of the State against corporate usurpation as fully as in 1850, when a similar issue aros regarding overcharges for transportation attempted by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. The opinion delivered by Judge Bedle was voluminous and exhaustive. It fully disposed of all the evasive and fraudulent legislation intended to leg-islate Eric from the responsibility of its contracts. These suits, so far as determined by this decision, involve some \$80,000, and Eric is unquestionably liable to five or ten times that sum if the plundered citizens of New-Jersey will enforce the law. As just as this decison may be, it yet fails to reach as it should the disreputable Eric management. By their usurpations they have destroyed the established business of the freight transporters between New-York and Paterson, and in their place have established the Fuller-Fish Eric Express.;

A very able opinion was delivered by Justice Scudder upon an attempt of the Morris Canal Company to avoid the payment of taxes upon \$1,000,000 worth of the property formerly under water that they obtained by grant from the State. The counsel of the Morris Canal Com-pany contended that their title was only that of tenants The Court decided that the title was a grant from the State, and they were liable for the taxes imposed.

Another decision of scarcely less importance holds railroads responsible for local improvements, paving, grading, &c., in cities, notwithstanding the usual stipulation of railroad charters that the tax of one-half of one per cent per annum paid into the State Treasury should be in lieu of all other assessments to be imposed upon them.

OBITUARY.

JULES MIRES.

Jules Mires, whose death is announced, was of Jewish extraction, and was born in 1809. His career belongs to the romance of speculation, and presents some singular instances of the fickleness of fortune. In 1848 Mires was doing a small business as money-broker at Bordeaux, his native city. The unsettled state of the country after the revolution of that year gave him the opportunity he needed. Coming to Paris, he engaged in various enterprises with Milland, who was also a Jew, and had been engaged in newspaper projects. Combining the power derived from the several journals which they owned or controlled with the exercise of great financial sagacity they secured in a short time a leading place among great bankers of the French capital. Mires obtained the oncession of the great works at the Port of Marseilles, and the contract for supplying the city with gas; founded the Credit Foncier, and the General Railroad Bank; se cured the concession of the Roman railways as well as those of the Pampeluna Rullway, and of the Turkish loan. These several enterprises brought him into close relations with the leading financiers of Europe, and rendered him intimate with adventurers, such as Baroche and the Duke de Morny, who joined themselves to the fortunes of Louis Napoleon. His prosperity attained its zenith in 1860, when he married his daughter to the Prince de Polignac, son of the unlucky Minister of Charles X., and received from Napoleon III. the medal of the Lemon of Honor at Marseilles in the presence of the great works he had there constructed.

But the imposing position he had attained proved hi ruin. The Turkish loan which he had been tempted to negotiate failed to meet with public favor. Government did not sustain it, and the Rothschilds worked against it. Finding himself involved, Mires did his best to avert the coming storm. He Mires did his best to avert the coming sterm. He had used funds confided to his keeping, and compromised his credit in several ways. Fearing the scandal his fall would produce Napoteon III. paid a considerable sum of money to one claimant and resiralned the legal proceedings already begun. But, emboldened by this, the frate financier addressed a surly note to his protector, and thus made certain his arrest. On the III of Pebruary, 18st, he was conveyed to the Masas Prison and placed in absolute seclusion. A Government Prison and placed in absolute seclusion. A Government arent was appointed to examine into his affairs, and settle matters so that no high personages would be compromised by unpleasant disclosures in public court. Then the law was allowed to take its course. The old banker had, however, powerful intercessers. Baroche represented to Napoleon III. that he could not procure the money necessary to save his son from ruin; but the Emperor replied, "Then you must let your son take the consequences." To which M. Baroche answered, "Sire, I cannot abandon my son." The Emperor met this indirect appeal by the following words: "I do not see why, M. Baroche. Remember Brutus!" The Prince de Polignac endeavored to save his father-in-law and appealed to the Duke de Morny, but only encountered distainful indifference from that daring conspirator and adroit speculator. "I have one piece of useful advice to give your father-in-law," said the Duke, "and that is to blow his brains out without delay."

The remainder of the old banker's career possesses

in-law," said the Duke, "and that is to blow his brains out without delay."

The remainder of the old banker's career possesses little of interest. After a long trial he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and the payment of a fine of 3,000 francs. This severe sentence was, however, quashed on appeal, after long litigation, and once more he busily engaged in gigantie speculations. But his power had been broken, and he no longer had facilities for floating deceptive leans. In 1870 he was even condemned to six months' imprisonment and 8000 fine for assailing the legal authorities who had tried him in 1861.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT. Yesterday was Commencement day at Rutgers Female College, and in the afternoon the friends of the graduates assembled at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on Thirty-fourth-st., to participate in the customary exercises. The graduating class, consisting of 10 young ladies, occupied the front seats in the church, the center portion of which was filled with the other students of the College. On the platform, which was decorated with flowers, were the Regents and Trustees of

the institution, and several prominent gentlemen. After

were read and received with applause:

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"The Mission of Destructive Forces," Mary Alice Brown; "Zenobla,"
Kare Aster, "Is there any Standard of Taste!" Fannie A. Thoms;
"Wasted Lives," Lucie McMahon; "Weather Reports," Mary E. Holden; "Inflemence of the Spirit of the Age on Character," Alice P. B.
Melnitre; "Searchers after Truth," Frances A. Cowles; "True Greatness," Augusta Briggs; "The Poetic in History," Hattle K. Bryan;
"The Mysterious," Florence E. Root.
Several sotos were sumg by the young ladies, and instrumental quartettes added to the entertainment. At
the conclusion, the Baccalaureate degrees were conferred on the present, and honorary degrees on several
past graduates of the college. In the evening Dr. Pierce,
the President, gave a reception at the college, and still
later a musical soirce was given by the young ladies, at
which solos were sung by the Misses Thomas, McIntre,
and Root, and a duet by Misses Asten and McIntire.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.The bark Chester has been wreeked on Turk's

Mrs. Sarah A. Logan of Norwich, Conn., was

The ship Illinois, from New-York for San Fran-oundered at sea, her crew being saved. .The National Bank of Brattleboro', Vt., was of \$20,000 by burglars, on Wednesday night. Laren Ayers, who murdered his wife in Man-

er, N. H., and then shot himself, died resterday.

B. A. Slocomb, Chief of Police at Woonsocket,
was killed yesterday. He attempted to get on a railroad train
it was in motion, and fell under the car-wheels.

Police-Officer McDevitt of Philadelphia, in at-tempting to make an arrest yesterday, was assulted and terribly beaten garage of rufflams. He fired at and wounded one of them, who was sub-sequently arrested.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE RIVER THIEVES.

THEIR HISTORY AND EXPLOITS. THE JUNKMEN AND THEIR ALLIES-THE STORY OF A RIVER THIEF-A NIGHT'S WORK AND ITS FRUITS-THE HAUNTS AND WATS OF THE "PIRATES."

Few who traverse the streets near the rivers

an have failed to notice the many signs which, either minted in huge black letters over the door, or half ob iterated on boards banging in the wind, announce the presence of a junk-store. Very curious places, too, are nany of these junk-stores; each carries on an infringe ment upon almost every legitimate branch of trade, with some business of doubtful respectability. Here may generally be found all kinds of ship's stores, from a owing-hawser to a wax-end; from an anchor to a mar line spike; from a jib to a mainsail; from a barrel of pork to a sack of coffee, and from a blouse to a tarpaulin hat. This combination of sail-loft, clothing, hardware, and provision stores also does something in the commis sion business: Very little if any of the stock in trade is honestly procured; and, while there have been some dealers who began with honest resolutions, they have soon found sufficient reason to abandon them. Their dealings as buyers are generally conducted with boatmen who drive a netarious trade upon the shipping in the harbor. By thus creating a market for the merchandise procured by such means, they not only en-courage and abet river-thieving, but they are the prime, cause of its existence. Among the most notorious be mentioned Mike Hays, No. 217 West-st.; Nicholas King. South-st., near Roosevelt; Martin O'Hern, South-st., near Wall; Mike Sullivan & Bro., No. 11 Coenties-clip; a place on South-st., between Montgomery and Gouverneur, the Donovans, whose stores are six in number, situated as follows: James and Denn's, No. 413 West-st.; Timothy, No. 172 South-st.; Daniel, No. 143 Cedar, No. 102 Market, and No. 20 West-st.; Michael Doolan, No. 15 Albany, and White, on the north side of Peck-slip. THIEVING IN THE HARBOR-PROMINENT CASES.

River piracles in New-York Harbor date as far back as 310, when small robberies upon the shipping at the docks first brought this new species of crime to the no tice of the authorities. It was not, however, until the Saul-Howlett gang murdered a night-watchman on a schooner lying at the foot of Oliver-st., East River, that these depredators came before the courts. The circumstances of the case are quite obscure. It appears, upon consulting the records, that the watchman was one morning found murdered and the vessel robbed. Detectives were at once set to work, and several desperadoes of the Fourth Ward were arrested upon suspicion. Their names were William Szul, Nicholas Howlett, Johnson, and Sullivan alias "Dodger." facts as disclosed at the trial were, that these villains ran alongside the schooner in a small boat, in which Johnson remained while the other three bearded the vessel and murdered the watchman. Upon first gaining the deck, Saul, the better to conceal his movments, had removed his shoes, and one of these, left in the hurry of the flight, was the principal means of his conviction. Saul and Howlett were hung at the Tombs on Jan. 28, 1963; Johnson was sent to prison, and Sullivan escaped through some technicalities of the indictment, Since that time public justice has been repeatedly mocked by these desperate characters, and even of late years their crimes have not been less in number or atrocity. In 1866, a schooner lying at anchor near Riker's Island was boarded by some members of the Conroy-Lowrie gang and, in a fight which followed their detection, the mate was killed and the captain dangere wounded. Not long since, James Lowrie entered the cabin of a schooner at the foot of Reosevelt-st., and succlothes of the captain and mate. The captain was lying awake in the cabin and saw the villain enter, but having no weapon of defense at hand, allowed him to escape. In the act of ascending the companion-way the thief dropped from his pecket a piece of paper, which, on examination, proved to be a letter from a Ward politician recommending James Lowrie for employment as a laborer on the Boulevard. This document was taken to the police; the thief was arrested, convicted, and "sent up" for five years. John Anthon, another mem ber of this gang, was shot last New Year's Day in the seventh Ward. He did not think that the wound was mortal, and would not disclose the name of the assas-in Conroy has, it is generally believed, obtained a sinceure position from the city government. He has quit asse ating with his former companions, and now wears tine clothes and diamonds. Last Fall the Lowrie gang went aboard an English schooner, during the anchor watch, and walking past the guards, coolly entered the cabin. Two of the gang, dressed as sailors, remained in the boat. The thieves ransacked all the chests and trunks, without waging the officers; and coming up the companion way took their leave. It was not until a change in the watch that the robbery was discovered, as the men on deck had neighboring vessel. Even as late as March last, James Gibbons, Broderick and "Bounce" of the old garg suc ceeded in stealing several chests of tea from the ship William Wetheridge which was lying at pter 36, Eastriver; but the tea was recovered, and Gibbons was caught and is now in jail awaiting trial.

The Harbor Police was first organized in the Antuma of 1887, at which time small beats only were employed in the service. In the following Spring the small steamer Deer was purchased for the force by the Commissioners. She was fitted up as a floating Station-house, with offs cers' quarters, and did much good service among the desperate gangs on both rivers. The Deer was disposed of, however, in the Summer of 1886, and the steamer Me-tropolitan was procured. She did not give satisfaction, having sprung aleak shortly after her launch ing; but she performed the usual patrol duty until July 8 of last year, when the Seneca refleved her. The new boat is elegantly fitted up and has a commodious room provided on the upper-deck for the Commissioners, which, however, they have never seen fit to occupy. While the dock front of both East and North Rivers are constantly patrolled by the small boats, the Seneca makes regular trips in the morning afternoon and night. The actual service rendered by the can always be discerned; its chief object is to take up the captures made by the crews of the working boats The great need of the Harbor Police would be supplied by about five steam launches with which the thieves could be successfully chased, and which would be able to stem the strongest tide and wind.

FOUR CLASSES OF RIVER PIRATES.

River pirates may be divided into four classes. (1.) Cabin thieves are cumning and adrest burglats who enter the cabins of vessels, picking the locks and sometimes chloroforming the inmates. They do not condescend to steal rope or sail-cloth, but earry off watches, pocketbooks, and good clothes. This is the aristocratic class, (2.) Petty thieves are those who prowl about the river in a boat and steal everything they can lay their hands upon. These are the most dangerous scoundrels on the rivers. (3.) "The Square"—a gang having for its rendezvous the vicinity of Catharine Market and known as the "Catamarket Club," This class effects a union with the mates and crews, and buys what they steal from the cargo during the voyage. Morning Risers" and "Sundowners" sucak around the docks between daylight and darkness, morning and evening, and steal anything which may have been left unguarded for a few moments. They never use a boat, and are the lowest order of river thieves. The boats used in the business are generally hired from Mike Quicle at the Battery, and when one is abandoned or falls into the hands of the police that individual always finds means to secure its return. They are 19 feet long, quite narrow and sharp at the bow, and especially designed for rapid rowing. They are always painted lead color and will carry as much as 25 cwt. The crews generally con sist of two "boatmen" each; the older operator always has entire control of the boat, and directs the route as well as the actions of his partner. These birds of prey go up the Sound as far as New-London to work upon the small schooners and fishing smacks when the available vessels in the barbor are few. Their alling is as unsettled as their mode of life, their constant dangers and varied successes can render it Usually supplied with a considerable amount of money, frequently ready to attempt enterprises of great danger, and generally under the influence of strong drink, the are the most villainous and erafty set of thieves which the city produces. During the day their mode of life is monotonous. They generally get drunk in the merning and sleep the stupor off during the afternoon. The early part of the evening is usually rassed in gambling, at which the greater part of the profits of the previous night's work are lost. They always have at command, however several hundred dollars—frequently a thousand—to buy up and bribe any one with whom they may get into diff-